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PUBLIC HEALTH

reports

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BULLETINS.

No. 1.

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, July 13, 1878.

The following information is furnished by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service to State and municipal officers of health, &c., in accordance with the requirements of the National Quarantine act:

Havana, Cuba.—From 20 to 34 deaths from yellow-fever, and more from small-pox, are now occurring weekly in the city of Havana.

Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, Cuba.—Good health in bay and city. **Matanzas, Cuba.**—The captain and four of the crew of the bark "Marie Donna" were attacked with yellow-fever on the 3d instant, in the harbor of Matanzas. Only one other case of fever has occurred in the shipping of that port. Sporadic cases are reported in the city, but the disease is of a mild character.

Key West, Fla.—Two cases of yellow-fever have occurred in the harbor of Key West, one on the Norwegian ship "Marie Frederike," and one on the Spanish bark "Doña Talamanca." The city is reported healthy.

Two of the British vessels which recently conveyed native Indian troops to Malta, had cholera on board during the passage from India. On one of the vessels nine cases and four deaths, and on the other two deaths, occurred before the vessel passed the Suez canal. The vessels were allowed to pass the canal without detention, though it is customary to send a vessel, on which a single case of cholera has occurred during the voyage, back to Tior, 120 miles, there to remain two weeks or more in quarantine.

JNO. M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon General, U. S. M. H. S.

1878

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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THE ETIOLOGY OF PELLAGRA.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CERTAIN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS WITH RESPECT TO PELLAGRA.

By JAMES GOSWELLER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge of pellagra clinics.

The writer desires to invite attention to certain observations recorded in the literature of pellagra the significance of which appears entirely to have escaped attention.

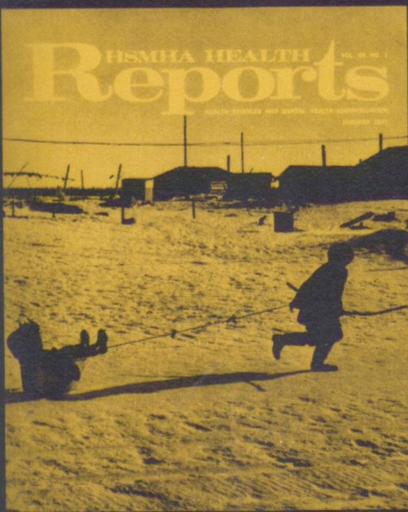
At the National Conference on Pellagra held in Columbia, S. C., November 3, 1909, Siler and Nichols in their paper on the "Aspects of the pellagra problem in Illinois" stated that certain facts "would seem to indicate that the exciting cause of the disease is present within the institution" (Peoria State Hospital), and add that "at the same time no nurses, attendants, or employees have shown the disease."

Meaning, medical superintendent of the asylum at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the same occasion, in arguing against the identity of a disease that he called pellagra pigmentosa, with pellagra, but which undoubtedly is this disease, states that he had never seen it develop in an attendant.

At the same conference Minkley, from the Georgia State Sanitarium, in the course of his discussion of the relation of pellagra to insanity, presents data showing that at the Georgia State Sanitarium a considerable proportion of the cases of pellagra develop in inmates who have been residents therein for considerable periods, mentioning one case in an inmate after 10 years residence. In this connection he remarks, what must have struck him, as it no doubt must have struck Siler and Nichols at the Illinois institution, as a curious fact, that "so far as can be ascertained there has never been a case of pellagra to develop among the nurses, white or colored, while employed as such in the Georgia State Sanitarium."

Sanborn (1910) in his "Progress report" states that in Italy "no precautions are ever taken to avoid propagation of the madyly in any of the pellagrosi, locanda sanitarie, hospitals, insane asylums, and other institutions in which very numerous pellagrosi are col-

1914



1971

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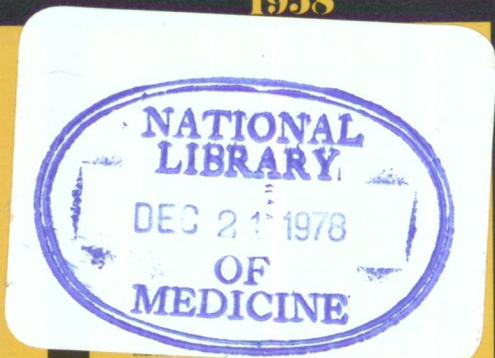
PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ASIAN VARIANT INFLUENZA TYPE A



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

1958



6 deaths from whooping cough and 8 from typhoid fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 7 in the 16 principal towns districts of Ireland was 19.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz., 29.9 a thousand. In Dublin 137 deaths were registered, including measles, 3; whooping cough, 4; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; and erysipelas, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 7 corresponded to an annual rate of 16.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,124. The lowest mortality

1888

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]
Experimental Transmission of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever by one of the ticks.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

By W. W. KILPATRICK,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

(Received April 10, 1906, by the Surgeon-General to recognize the disease by name.)

The belief that spotted fever was caused by a protozoan, a genus of organisms carried by ticks, and the coincidence of the season of prevalence of the fever with that in which the ticks are found, suggested to Wilson and Chowning the possibility that the tick was the agent concerned in the transmission of the disease.

The theory was extremely difficult of either proof or disproof, the facility being too great to justify experimentation with human subjects, and until the present season none of the lower animals were shown to be susceptible to the infection.

During the spring of 1906, guinea pigs and monkeys were proved to be susceptible to spotted fever by direct inoculation with blood from patients. The typical fatal disease was repeatedly produced by Ricketts and by myself, and I am still continuing the disease from one animal to another.

To prove or disprove tick infection now seemed possible, and with this idea in view, I placed 1 male and 1 female ticks (*Dermacentor variator dentatus*) on a guinea pig suffering with spotted fever. They remained until removed after the death of the animal, two and one-half days later. The female ticks were but slightly enlarged.

These ticks were taken to the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., the male dying in transit.

Nine days after removal from the first guinea pig, the remaining female ticks were placed upon a healthy guinea pig. One was killed by the guinea pig. The others remained until they dropped off after five days. Three days later the guinea pig began to show symptoms. It developed the same clinical picture as those animals inoculated directly with infectious serum, as those animals inoculated with serum, very marked hemorrhagic eruption on skin of serotum, ears, feet, and back. At death two hemorrhagic spots on the serotum were becoming gangrenous. The tick-infected pig had the serotum very becoming gangrenous.

1906

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INDIANS AND SELECTIVE SERVICE

By J. B. McGOWAN, Director of Health, Office of Indian Affairs, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

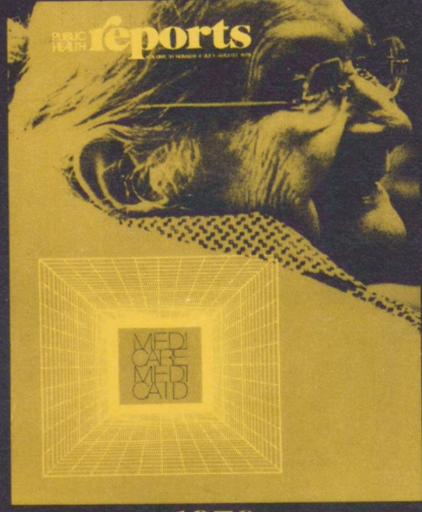
The role of Indians in national defense is outstanding. During the last World War, Indians were not subject to military service, although they registered under the draft law to the extent of 17,311. In 1918 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported that more than 6,000 had enlisted in the military services. Similar response in the present emergency is exemplified by Indians of the Fort Peck, Montana, Agency, where almost 50 percent of the number eligible for selective service have already volunteered in the armed forces of the Nation. In Oklahoma, 30 Companies were selected from many applicants to form a special detachment of the Signal Corps to use the Indian language for code purposes in communication. The Comanche language was chosen because it is little known and difficult to learn.

TABLE 1.—Estimated Indian male population under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs and reserved lands 21 to 50 years of age, Feb. 1, 1940, by State, including Alaska.

State	Estimated Indian male population, 21 to 50 years of age, Feb. 1, 1940	Number of Indians, 21 to 50 years of age, Feb. 1, 1940	Ratio	Estimated Indian male population, 21 to 50 years of age, Feb. 1, 1940	Number of Indians, 21 to 50 years of age, Feb. 1, 1940	Ratio
Total	106,514	41,400	38.9%	2,000	405	20.2%
Alabama	2,400	4,000	166.7%	1,000	100	10.0%
Arizona	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
California	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Florida	200	200	100.0%	200	20	10.0%
Georgia	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Idaho	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Illinois	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Indiana	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Iowa	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Kansas	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Michigan	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Minnesota	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Montana	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Nebraska	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Nevada	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
North Dakota	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
South Dakota	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Texas	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Utah	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Washington	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Wisconsin	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%
Wyoming	1,000	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100	10.0%

* The male population is estimated as 50 percent of the total (200,000) and the average 20 to 50, 100,000, as 50 percent of the total population (200,000).

1942



1976

the first 100 years